

KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER

Entered as Second Class Matter
in 12, 191 at the postoffice
at Salyersville, Ky., under the
act of March 3, 1879.

TERMS.

\$1.00 a year in advance
.60 six months.
.35 three months.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Jesse Borders, Les Higgins,
and N. P. Salyer, appointed by
Judge Gardner at the June term
of Court, will be responsible for
the juries for the next twelve
months.

FARMER'S FREE
Want Column.

In order to show our farmers
that "It pays to advertise", we
will run this column in which
each subscriber may use, free of
charge, fifteen words, in anyone
issue, to advertise anything he
wants to buy or sell, (from the
farm,) to secure work for him-
self or hire farm hands, sell or
rent lands, find owners for lost
articles or live stock or advertise
his own lost or strayed.

Additional words will be put
in at one cent per word; or the
advertisement may be run in
succeeding issues so long as de-
sired at one cent per word, pay-
able IN ADVANCE.

If you would get your wants in
this column phone, write, or call
on us before Monday night.

WANTED

TO SELL two farms. Also two
good work mules. For further
particulars inquire of

D. M. Atkinson,
Salyersville, Ky.

TO BUY a bushel or two of white
beans. Highest cash price paid.
S.S. Elam, Salyersville, Ky.

TO SELL a four year old black
saddle, horse, 1 coming two
filley, 1 weaning mare colt.

T. J. Prater,
Salyersville, Ky.

LOST One yellow stock dog
with a white stripe around fore-
head, notify.

W. H. Blankenship,
Salyersville, Ky.

TO SELL A farm in edge of
Salyersville, 30 acres bottom and
45 hill land.

Wm. Salyer,
Salyersville, Ky.

TO EXCHANGE

Some thoro bred Poland China
sows and some half Poland China
and half Berkshire gilts to ex-
change for corn.

S. S. Elam,
Salyersville, Ky.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE ELECTION.

E. W. Pendleton, Democratic
Chairman, claimed the county for
Wilson by a plurality of 105; con-
cedes county to Kirk by 168, and
to Langley by a plurality of 625.

A. H. Adams, Republican
Chairman, claims county for Taft,
by 200 Kirk 300, and Langley 550
J. P. Adams, Progressive claims
600 votes for Roosevelt, 400 for
Stafford, and 225 for White.

What do you say Mr. Voters?

"ADVERTISEMENT"

Don't waste your money buy-
ing strengthening plasters,
Chamberlain's Liniment is cheap-
er and better. Dampen a piece
of flannel with it and bind it over
the affected parts and it will re-
lieve the pain and soreness. For
sale at Dr. Kash's Drug Store.

If you want clothing don't fail
to inspect W. P. Carpenter's big
stock of schawbs up to date cloth-
ing.

Advertisement.

"There could be no better
medicine than Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy. My children were
all sick with whooping cough.
One of them was in bed, had a
high fever and was coughing up
blood. Our doctor gave them
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
and the first dose eased them'
and three bottles cured them,"
says Mrs. R. A. Donaldson, of
Lexington, Miss. For sale at Dr.
Kash's Drug Store.

The following former residents
were here during the election,
Curt Rice of Paintsville, Charley
Sublett of Charleston W. Va.,
Harry Atkinson and wife of
Nashville, Tenn.

Remember that the Mountaineer
is now thirty-five cents for
three months, sixty cents for
six months and one dollar per
year in advance.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend our sincer
thanks to those who assisted
through the illness and burial of
our dear mother, Mrs. M. E. Min-
nich.

The bereaved family.

Miss Mary Minich, of Berea,
attended the burial of her moth-
er.

Mrs. Jennie Combs and daugh-
ter of Berea attended the funeral
of Mrs. Minnich Saturday.

"ADVERTISEMENT"

Is your husband cross? An irri-
table, fault finding disposition is
often due to a disordered stomach.
A man with good digestion is
nearly always good natured. A
great many have been perman-
ently cured of stomach trouble
by taking Chamberlain's Tablets.
For sale at Dr. Kash's Drug
Store.

Sixteen wagons left Salyers-
ville Monday morning for gas
pipe oranges and act for the Gas
Company. It is thought that we
will have gas in ten days.

(Advertisement.)

I am now stocking up on new
goods. For rock bottom prices
on meat, lard, flour, meal, and
other groceries call on J. S.
Fletcher. Your patronage so-
lited.

Harry Hazelrigg of Cliff was
here for the election.

(Advertisement.)

Any person desiring to assist
in the erection of the stone
church building of this place will
make their contribution to the
secretary, Mrs. D. W. Gardner,
Salyersville, Ky.

Mrs. A. C. Harlow of Prestons-
burg was visiting here this week.

"ADVERTISEMENT"

The boy's appetite is often the
source of amazement. If you
would have such an appetite
take Chamberlain's Tablets. They
not only create a healthy appe-
tite, but strengthen the stomach
and enable it to do its work nat-
urally. For sale at Dr. Kash's
Drug Store.

TEACHERS remember that
the Mountaineer desires to pub-
lish the pictures of the winners
at the County Fair Nov. 9.

We also want the picture of the
teacher who has the greatest
number of pupils enrolled in all
the contests.

Mr. Dran Gardner of Frank-
fort is visiting home folks this
week.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

"It is a pleasure to tell you
that Chamberlain's Cough Rem-
edy is the best cough medicine I
have ever used," writes Mrs.
Hugh Campbell, of Lavena, Ga.
"I have used it with all my chil-
dren and the results have been
highly satisfactory." For sale at
Dr. Kash's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gardner,
and Mr. Mrs. and Shoemaker of
Wash. City, are visiting Judge
and Mrs. D. W. Gardner.

WILSON
And Marshall

Sweep the Country by Landslide.

Kirk Defeated but Langley Elected.

Last Tuesday, one of the biggest landslides of recent years took
place when Woodrow Wilson was overwhelmingly elected Presi-
dent and Governor Marshall, of Indiana, was elected Vice Presi-
dent.

Judge Kirk was defeated by Turner but Langley was elected by
a good majority over Stafford.

The latest report is that Wilson carried Ohio while Roosevelt was
second, Debs third and Taft fourth.

As we go to press the vote stands as follows: Taft carries Utah
with 4 electoral votes and Vermont 4. Total 8 votes for Taft.

Roosevelt carries Illinois with 29 electoral votes Iowa 13, Kansas
10 Michigan 15 Washington 7, Total for Roosevelt 74 votes.

Idaho, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wyom-
ing are not heard from. The remainder of the country went for
Wilson.

The latest returns show Wilson carried Kentucky by 100,000.
Langley goes to Congress by 6000 and Caleb Powers is elected from
the eleventh.

Following is the vote of Magoffin,

	Taft	Teddy	Wilson	Langley	Stafford	Kirk	White	Turner
Salyersville	94	56	62	136	45	117	28	62
Ivyton	114	46	39	138	27	134	29	
Lakeville	124	15	81	155	32	138	15	60
Gifford	41	39	23	50	Majority	41	39	23
Grape Creek	84	17	57	62	Majority	84	14	57
Meadows	92	20	83	113	56	99	21	88
Middle Fork	77	2	79	98	44	77	3	79
Atkinson	58	0	70	85	34	69	32	70
State Road	79	67	57	117	38	101	49	53
Bloomington	65	48	83	105	46	95	12	68
Trace	10	13	106	16	29	10		106
Flat Fork	66	52	88	86	75	78	41	85
Johnson Fork	93	6	54	93	17	89	6	54
Total	997	381	882	443	1132	289		800

Mr. Byron Richards and wife
of Washington D.C. are visitors
this week.

OBITUARY.

GONE TO REST.

Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Min-
nich, whose maiden name was
Moore, who had been ill for sev-
eral weeks, at the residence of
her daughter Mrs. Jephtha Ham-
monds fell asleep in Jesus, Fri-
day Nov. 1st, 1912 9-53 o'clock.

She was born at Lebanon, Va.
July 14th, 1837 and was married
at Lebanon June 28, 1857 to Mr.
Wm. F. M. Minnich, of Christian
Co. Va.

She was the Mother of eight
children six of whom survive to
mourn her loss. Hugh Nelson
died in infancy, Ella Ros-
elia of Salyersville Ky. William
Waitman, Olympia Ky. Millard
Virginia Lee, Berea, Ky. John
James, died at 17 years of age
Sarah Louise, of Campton Ky.
Harry Chester, of Hazard Ky.
Mary Catherine, of Charleston
W. Va.

She lived a long and useful
christian life, and was loved by
all who knew her. She died in
the full faith of a soon coming
Savior, who said, "I am the res-
urrection and the life, He that
cometh unto me I will in no wise
cast out. Come unto me all ye that
labor and are heavy laden and I
will give you rest."

Her death will be much regret-
ted by her many RELATIVES
AND FRIENDS.

Dearest mother thou hast left us
Here thy loss we deeply feel
But 'tis God that hast bereft us
He can all our sorrows heal.

Peaceful be thy silent slumbers,
Peaceful in the grave below;
Thou no more will join our num-
bers,

Thou no more our songs shall
know;

But again we hope to meet thee
On that land where angels dwell,
and with our earthly friends to
greet thee,

Dearest Mother fare thee well.

\$50.00 TO \$100.00 A MONTH
For your spare time—Experience not
needed. Want an active man in this locality.
To introduce us to your friends. We pay
largest cash benefits when sick, injured,
and at death, for smallest cost. Free in-
surance and Cash-Bonus offer to first ap-
plicant from this place. Write quick for
particulars.
THE I-L-U 835, Covington, Ky.

EDITORIAL.

Since our paper did not arrive
we were compelled to use half
sheet this week.

Next week we hope to show
our subscribers how the tax pay-
ers of Kentucky can save some
big money.

We hope to get our paper out
next week. We do not know yet
whether we will be able to do so
or not as we have had no vaca-
tion this year and we are think-
ing of taking a few days off. We
do not feel that we need it or
that we have the money to spend
in travel but some of our friends
insist that we have a few days
rest. So we hope to get back
from our trip up Salt River in
time to get out a paper next week.
The democrats are successful.
Wilson is elected. We will now
have four years of democratic
rule.

Many prophesy that there will
be a repetition of the "Cleveland
panic." We hope not, and we
do not think it probable. The
business world has not been sus-
picious of either of the three
candidates during this campaign
as it has been for years.

The democratic party no longer
stands for free trade and six-
teen to one. In order to live a
party must be progressive. The
democratic party has persuaded
the public that it IS progressive.
It has pledged it self to be pro-
gressive and it has said it would
work great changes. We should
not expect ALL of these great
changes, because they will prove
to be more difficult than they
looked to be. We should expect
this party to profit by past ex-
periences and to be able to serve
the people better than in former
years. Let us all congratulate
them on their great voters and
hope prosperity shall continue

The American idea of govern-
ment is that the majority rule,
and as we are Americans we agree
If the majority desire to be stand
pat on progressive we shall try
to think that America with all
her faults, is the greatest Nation
on the globe.

State Normal A Training School for Teachers.

COURSES: Preparatory, State Certificate, Life Diploma, County
Certificate, Review, Special.

TUITION FREE TO APPOINTEES.

Expenses Very Low. Ask About it. Artistic Catalogue Free.

Address J. G. CRABBE, President, Richmond, Ky.

MORE GOODS FOR THE

Same Money, and the Same Goods for Less Money, Qual-
ity Considered, than any other place in Magoffin County at

JAMES DEEMS' 2

BIG STORES at SUBLETT and LAKEVILLE. A square deal to all.

DR. W. C. CONNELLEY.

Physician and Surgeon.

CALLS ANSWERED DAY OR NIGHT.

Room at The Prater House.

SALYERSVILLE, KY.

RYLAND C. MUSICK,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

JACKSON, KY.

Civil and Criminal Practice in

the State and Federal Courts.

E. H. ATKESON,

DENTIST.

Office Over W. P. Carpenter's Store.

Salyersville, Ky.

M. F. PATRICK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Practice in State and Federal Courts.

Dealer in Real Estate.

SALYERSVILLE, KY.

JOHN H. GARDNER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Practices in all the Courts.

SALYERSVILLE, KY.

J. S. CISCO, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Calls Answered Day or Night.

Fresh Line of Drugs in Stock.

Office Next Door to Salyersville Bank

Salyersville, Ky.

W. W. FERGUSON,

Attorney at Law.

Practices in all the Courts

OIL SPRINGS, KENTUCKY.

Poor house Farm Wanted.

The Fiscal Court desires to
purchase a poor house farm.
Call on or address Judge Salyer or
any of the Justices of the peace.

Lexington & Eastern Ry

Effective May 28, 1911.

No. 2.	EAST BOUND.	No. 4.
Daily p m	Stations	Daily a m
1 35	Lexington	7 20
2 17	Winchester	8 03
2 35	L. & E. Junction	8 18
3 05	Clay City	8 50
3 47	Campton Junction	9 27
4 04	Torrent	9 44
4 25	Beattyville Junction	10 04
4 52	Athol	10 30
5 19	O. & K. Junction	10 57
5 25	Jackson	11 05
	Quicksand	11 25

No. 1.	WEST BOUND.	No. 3.
Daily a m	Stations	Daily p m
5 05	Quicksand	1 25
5 10	Jackson	1 50
5 16	O. & K. Junction	1 57
5 35	Athol	2 22
6 03	Beattyville Junction	2 51
6 25	Torrent	3 12
6 43	Campton Junction	3 30
7 19	Clay City	4 05
7 51	L. & E. Junction	4 37
8 05	Winchester	4 50
8 50	Lexington	5 35

Lexington—Train No. 1 will make
connection with the L. & N. at Lexing-
ton for Louisville, Ky. No. 3 will make
connection with L & N at Winchester
for Cincinnati, Ohio.

Campton Junction—Trains No 1, 2, 3
and 4 will make connection with Moun-
tain Central Ry. to and from Campton.
Beattyville Junction—Trains No 1, 2
and 3 will make connection with L & A
Railway for Beattyville.

O. & K. Junction—Trains No 2, 3 and
4 will make connection with Ohio and
Kentucky Ry. for Cannel City and O &
K stations.

CHAS. SCOTT, G. P. A.



This label

on the sleeve should act as a guide to
the man or young man who is looking
for the best clothes values to be obtained.

This label stands for supreme clothes
quality and style that can be obtained for
\$15.00, and insures absolute satisfaction.

The clothes bearing this label are made
of guaranteed woollens—hand tailored—
and will give you two full season's wear.

There is no use of your taking any chances—
every man cannot be a clothing expert—the best
thing to do is to patronize a clothier who sells clothes
that are guaranteed, then you will be sure to get
full value for your money. When you go to buy
your Fall suit, ask your dealer for Schwab's \$15
Special—you'll be pleased with the splendid value.

Values of equal merit in Schwab Clothes at \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00

You'll find Schwab Clothes at

W. P. CARPENTER

SALYERSVILLE, KY.

FURS AND HIDES

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID
FOR RAW FURS AND HIDES

Wool on Commission. Write for price-
list mentioning this ad.

Established 1897

JOHN WHITE & CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.



Things Farmers Should Know

FARM PERCHERONS

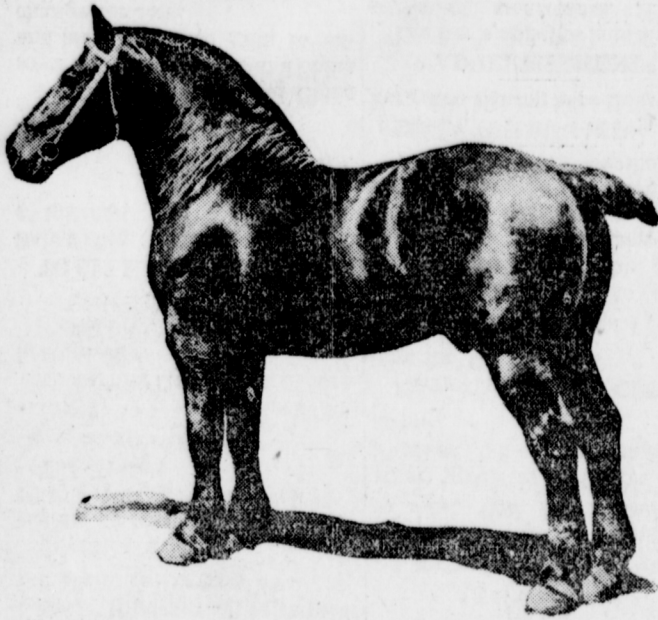
This Type of Horse Is Well Liked
In America.

HIGH PRICES FOR STALLIONS.

Good Specimens Will Command at
Least \$5,000 Each at Annual French
Fair—Failure of American Mares to
Produce Colts Is Under Investigation.

Statistics compiled by the Percheron Society of America show that 3,275 high bred Percheron horses were imported into this country in 1910. The Percheron blood is very valuable to farmers of the United States, and it is asserted that the Percheron is the only 2,000 pound horse that can trot like a roadster, which qualities make it desirable for farm purposes. It is also tractable, docile and easily broken.

Percheron Stallion



having exceptionally good feet for such a heavy type of horse.

These horses, which originated at La Perche, France, have become one of the foremost breeds of draft horses in the world and are being used with great success in all parts of the United States, particularly in the west, where the requirements are for large and powerful horses. Other countries are also extensive users of the Percheron, and in France the annual horse fair, at which the best stallions and mares are disposed of, attract breeders from all parts of the globe, says the New York Times.

The Americans do not, as a rule, buy the expensive prize winning stock, but seek the best for general breeding purposes, while the prize winners are usually shipped to the Argentine. The general price paid for the offerings at the Paris horse sale by the American buyer is \$5,000, and he invariably makes his selections before the judging is done, buying the horses for breeding purposes rather than for their ability in the show ring. A good type of Percheron before the judging will bring about \$5,000, but if successful in winning a prize could not be bought for less than \$7,000.

Every year this fair is attended by a number of American dealers of the west who import the stallions and mares for the breeding of the Percheron in America. This is due to the fact that the United States does not possess sufficient good sires. Even with all its advantage in numbers and in close breeding it is not easy in France to obtain a surplus of stallions, as on an average not one-third of those produced are considered good enough for the stud, but are disposed of for general purposes. What are lacking in America are size and bone, this weakness being due to the multitude of weak sires.

The American farmer and breeder has not adhered to type. He breeds to the Percheron and then crosses back to the road horse, while in France the breeding is absolutely to type. The American importations from France are weakest in the fact that the stallions imported heavily outnumber the mares, and there is a great shortage of good mares in the country.

It is also stated of the American mares that they are not producing the number of foals which existed a few years ago and that only one mare in three produces a colt. Experiments are now being conducted with a large number of barren or semi-barren mares in the central states in an effort to ascertain the reason of the failure to produce. The theory is germ infection, and it is this failing to produce, added to the failure to breed from pure type, which stimulates and sustains the continued foreign importations.

The Bull and the Milk Yield.

Because bulls do not give milk many farmers act on the notion that they cannot impart milking qualities to their calves. This is a great mistake. The sire of a heifer has as much to do with her milking qualities as the dam. If his pedigree shows an unbroken series of dams which were great milkers, there is a practical certainty that his daughters from ordinary dams will be better milkers than their mothers.—Farm and Fireside.

THE HUNDRED BUSHEL YIELD

There are three elements in crop production which can be controlled to a large extent by man—seed, soil fertility and cultivation. The sun and showers cannot be controlled, but nature usually does her part better than man.

There are approximately 3,500 hills of corn on an acre. If the corn is planted three and one-half feet each way. So two one-pound ears to the hill will make 100 bushels of corn to the acre. Just two moderate ears to the hill.

The first essential to the 100 bushel yield is good seed, seed that is in the habit of making big yields. Then be certain of the germinating power. Buy your seed on the cob unless you have full confidence in the party you are buying of.—Farm and Fireside.

HARVESTING BEANS.

This Is How a Massachusetts Man Brings In His Autumn Crop.

In Massachusetts beans are raised in large quantities. They put nitrogen into the soil before the land goes back to grass, and at \$2.25 and \$3 a bushel beans are a profitable crop despite the rather costly work of thrashing in a section where grain machinery is scarce.

Until lately we did not know how to harvest beans to the best advantage. Following the time honored method described in Uncle Sam's bulletin on this crop, we pulled the vines in September when they were judged to be ripe and stacked them round poles to cure. If the weather was dry during that process the results would be fairly good. If it happened to be wet or muggy, however, the beans gathered dampness and mildewed, and many were spotted. Under these conditions the crop is hard to pick over after thrashing, and the returns are lower. When beans are fairly clean we can sell a good many of them round home.

Instead of stacking the vines to cure we now let them stand in the field until they are "dead ripe." Last fall two inches of snow lay on the crop in the field before we had weather suitable to bring it in. It was not hurt a bit, however. When every sign of green leaves has disappeared we go into the field early some sunny October morning and pull beans as fast as possible, putting them in piles. As long as there is dew on the vines the pile beans will not shell and can be handled quickly and roughly. About 10 o'clock in the morning the sun will usually have so dried them out that they begin to shell, and then we stop pulling. The piles are forked up into a tight wagon, hauled to the barn and thrashed. By the time the fall strikes them they are in first class thrashing condition and come out clean and white.—Country Gentleman.

Chicken Cholera.

For cholera or any other bowel trouble with which chickens are affected give Venetan red and landanum in the proportion of four tablespoonfuls of Venetan red and two teaspoonfuls of landanum to one and one-half gallons of water. I use a wooden fish bucket, which is set under a tree. Do not allow the chickens any other water to drink. If taken in time this is a sure cure. Burn all dead chickens and bad eggs.—Iowa Homestead.

Saving the Seeds.

Leave some of the biggest cucumbers for seed. When they are yellow split them open and scrape the inside out, seeds and all. Spread the pulp out on a tin and leave it until it dries out; then you can separate the seeds nicely. The same way with tomato seed.—Farm Journal.

Plow for Beets in the Fall.

Table beets prefer a good, friable soil that is well drained. Light soil produces early crops, although a clay loam will produce larger yields. Where possible plow the land in the fall. Beets are hardy and can be sown as early as the land can be worked.

"UPPER BERTHS" FOR HOGS.

Method of Housing Them That Has Been Found to Produce Good Results.

A number of the most prominent hog breeders of today are putting concrete into their piggeries. In the minds of many, however, concrete is objectionable as a flooring on account of its being cold and damp, especially during the winter months. Maple farm, in Cook county, Ill., has overcome this objection in a part of one of its houses by means of a novel plan—a plan which might be advantageously used by many breeders.

One end of the main piggery is used for finishing pigs preparatory to shipment and is divided into pens, each approximately ten feet square. On the south side of each pen is a raised wooden platform or upper berth, with an inclined walk leading up to it from the floor level. This upper berth is about three feet above the floor, is about four feet wide and is made of heavy plank. On the south and north sides, with the exception of where the runway comes up, are railings two feet high to prevent the pigs from being pushed through the windows or off the platform to the floor below.

The pigs soon learn the use of this upper berth and enjoy themselves immensely on it. Lying up there during the cold winter days, basking in the sunlight which pours through the south windows, they are comfort exemplified.—Country Gentleman.

Horse Notes.

For worms in colts try mixing exsiccated sulphate of iron, sublimed sulphur and powdered wormseed equally. Give a heaping tablespoonful every morning in a wheat bran mash for six days in succession.

"Lack of exercise, with high feeling, is the cause of 75 per cent of poor foal getters," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant in animal husbandry at the Kansas Agricultural college.

A good hoof ointment is composed of: linseed oil, raw, one-fourth pound; crude petroleum, one-fourth pound; neatfoot oil, one-fourth pound; pine tar, one-fourth pound. Mix. Apply every night. Clean out hoof before applying.

Be careful about feeding horses inclined to heaves too much hay or hay that is dusty.

Good, Hard Cow Sense.

Don't become discouraged with your cows because you happen to read of some one who has made a record of 800 pounds of butter fat in a single year. If four of your cows are making that amount you are doing well under average farm conditions. The cow that produces less than 120 pounds of butter fat in a year is a "boarder" and should be made into "hamburger" for our city brothers. It is not good business to exchange \$30 worth of feed for \$40 worth of butter fat and throw in a lot of hard work for good measure.—Iowa Homestead.

Don't Give Ice Water.

It is much cheaper to warm water for cows with a tank heater than it is to make the cow do this work.

First Aid to the Melancholy

Well Qualified.

Willis—I suppose you think that baby of yours will become president some day.

Gillis—Maybe not president, but he will be in the race after the nomination, all right. He keeps the whole place in an uproar, uses indecipherable language and can go without sleep for a week.—Brooklyn Life.

An Awful End.

"And you are going to have the here and heroine of your story live happily forever after?"

"No, just the opposite."

"Just the opposite? How so?"

"I'm going to have them marry one another."—Houston Post.

Out of Luck.

Wife—And please remember, sir, I wasn't anxious to marry you. I refused you six times.

Hub—Yes, and then my luck gave out.

Quick Change.



Obese Party—I'd give anything to be as thin as you are.

Thin Friend—You can get that way for \$5 a week.

Obese Party—How, pray?

Thin Friend—Move your trunk over to pay boarding house.

The Surprising Outcome of The Leap Year Round Robin

By MARY MARSHALL

In large cities marriages among the so called higher classes are decreasing. A young man even of means has many things to deter him from matrimony and many things to induce him to remain single. Housekeeping in style is expensive, while there are magnificent clubhouses in which a bachelor may spend his leisure.

At a special gathering of young ladies the indisposition of eligible men to marry was under discussion. Miss Markham declared that it was the fault of the girls that they did not use the sex's privilege to snare the bachelors. "Now, there's Guy Harrison," she said. "He's entirely eligible in every respect. He's president, vice president and director of no end of companies, and everything he touches turns to money. He's thirty-five, well educated, refined and intellectual. Why hasn't some girl appropriated him? Men don't think of marrying, or if they do they consider it in the remote future till they are snared."

"Very well," said Miss Boyd, a spinster of thirty; "consider yourself appointed to snare Mr. Harrison."

"Thank you for the honor conferred upon me, but I am not inclined to do all the work myself. I will, however, join in a round robin with the others present with a view to accomplishing the purpose. Let us each write a leap year letter to Mr. Harrison proposing marriage. This will arrest his attention and force him either to choose one of us or appear ungallant."

"Bravo!" shouted every girl present. "How delightful! Come, let us begin." Letters were written by five young ladies, each one of whom signed an assumed name to her epistle. Miss Boyd refrained on the ground that at her age it would be highly improper to offer herself. To this the others assented. She was surely passe, though a very attractive woman. She wrote Mr. Harrison that she would be pleased to have him send his reply to her and call upon her for information concerning the writers. Then all the letters were put into the postoffice at one time, that they might be received together. Miss Boyd promised as soon as a reply was received to call the candidates to her house to hear it read.

A week passed, and, not hearing from their medium, the young ladies became impatient. Then after consultation they resolved to go to her house and ask if a reply had not been received. Miss Boyd received them, somewhat embarrassed and with a faint color in her cheeks. She admitted that she had received a reply and handed it to Miss Markham to read:

Dear Miss Boyd—I heartily approve of the leap year plan adopted by certain young ladies, but disapprove of any lady who was present shirking her part in it. I shall withhold my selection until satisfied that every woman present at the time the round robin was decided on has sent in her proposal.

The girls all looked at each other.

Miss Boyd proved equal to the occasion. "It is evidently a ruse," she said, "to gain time. To accommodate you I will take measures to bring him to a decision by writing a proposal. It will be a mere form. My identity will be the only one he will know. He will then plan for further delay by asking for the names of the others. But do not despair; some of you will bring him down yet." This view of the case satisfied the candidates, and the young ladies went away. All admitted that a middle aged man would be sure to choose, if at all, from among the youngest candidates.

Another week passed without word from Miss Boyd. The young ladies, growing impatient, went again in a body to her house. Again she received them with embarrassment and this time refused to show a reply she had received. Attacked from flanks and rear, she at last yielded. The reply was this:

Dear Miss Boyd—I return certain anonymous letters received by me recently, none of which interests me. Your proposition will be considered and a reply sent you later.

There was a blank stare on the faces of the candidates. Then Miss Boyd, recovering her equanimity, said:

"Our plan has failed. It has been evident from the first that Mr. Harrison is sufficiently adroit to get out of the trap without appearing ungallant."

"Ungallant!" cried one of the girls. "Is it gallant to say to a woman who proposes that her reply will be sent later, with a view not to sending it at all?"

This remark gave the impression held by the girls, and all took their departure feeling that the plan had miscarried. Indeed, each girl, though her identity was unknown to the snubber, felt that she had been snubbed.

A month passed, and the episode was nearly forgotten. Occasionally Miss Boyd would be asked if anything more had come of the matter, to which she invariably replied:

"You silly girl! Wasn't it plain to you that Mr. Harrison was too smart for you all?"

But one morning each of the five rejected candidates rushed to the other four, exclaiming, "Have you seen it?" "Yes, isn't it shameful?"

"Catch me again employing a woman as a go-between in such an affair!"

The occasion of this comment was an item in the society columns of a newspaper: The engagement is announced of Mr. Guy D. Harrison to Miss Margaret Boyd. "You are all wrong!" said a married woman laughe of the ex-candidates on hearing the invidious remarks. "Margaret Boyd" is only twenty-nine, and there has never been a time that she couldn't get almost any bachelor in the city she wanted."

The water power of the United States at present totals 6,000,000 horsepower.

FEED GRASS TO THE CAT.

A Handful or Two Once a Week Is Advised.

Many books are written about diseases of the dog, but the same attention is not devoted to the feline flesh is heir. Yet the cat is the more delicate animal of the two and is subject to practically all the same ailments as the dog. Cats, for example, suffer from distemper, though to nothing like the same extent as dogs. On the other hand, for one dog suffering from "liver" you will meet ten cats afflicted with this complaint, which is so often fatal to them because its nature is not understood by puss' owner. Both dogs and cats suffer from mange, but feline mange is really distinct from the canine variety. The point, however, is that the ailments of the cat are little studied and understood by the average owner. The first thing to know is that the best natural medicine for a cat is grass. Of course if you have turf of your own the cat will get all the grass it needs. Failing this, you should make a point of giving your pet a handful or two of fresh cut grass at least once a week.—London Answers.

USES FOR CUTTLEBONE.

The Time Was When It Was Utilized as a Medicine.

Cuttlebone was once made use of as a medicine, but it is now used by goldsmiths as a polish and by bird fanciers as food for caged birds. This cuttlebone, so called, is no bone at all, but a very wonderful structure consisting almost entirely of pure chalk and having been at one time loosely imbedded in the substance of some departed cuttlefish. It is an oval bone, white and hard on the outside, but soft and friable within, and is inclosed by a membranous sack within the body of the cuttle. When the cuttle is living this structure runs through the entire length of the abdomen and occupies about one-third of its breadth. In weight cuttlebone is extremely light, and if it be cut across and examined through a lens the cause of the lightness will at once be apparent. It is not solid, but is formed of a succession of exceedingly thin floors of chalk, each connected with each by hundreds of the smallest imaginable chalky pillars.

MAN'S INTEREST IN MAN.

Philosophical Thoughts as Written Down by Thomas Carlyle.

Man's sociality of nature evinces itself in spite of all that can be said with abundant evidence by this one fact, were there no other—the unspeakable delight he takes in biography. It is written, "The proper study of mankind is man," to which study, let us candidly admit, he, by true or false methods, applies himself, nothing loath. "Man is perennially interesting to man; nay, if we look strictly to it there is nothing else interesting." How inexpressibly comfortable to know our fellow creature, to see into him, understand his goings forth, decipher the whole heart of his mystery; nay, not only to see into him, but even to see out of him, to view the world altogether as he views it, so that we can theoretically construe him and could almost practically personate him, and do now thoroughly discern both what manner of man he is and what manner of thing he has got to work on and live on!—Thomas Carlyle.

England and Medicines.

England's yearly bill for patent medicines amounts to \$15,000,000. The English have always had a taste for medicines. In the days of Henry VI, for instance, Gilbert Vynier, on behalf of London's medical professors, proposed that a body composed of two physicians, two surgeons and two apothecaries should search all shops for "false or sophisticated medicines" and should pour all quick remedies into the gutter. The cry was the same in the eighteenth century. Lady Mary Montagu echoed it in a letter of 1748. "I find far water succeeded to Wards' drops," she wrote. "Tis possible by this time that some other quackery has taken the place of that. The English are easier than any other nation infatuated by the prospects of universal medicines, nor is there any other country where the doctors raise such immense fortunes. We have no longer faith in miracles and relics and therefore with the same fury run after recipes and physicians."

Window Shops.

"Do you know the window shops?" one woman inquired of another.

"What are they?"

"Oh, the shops that have all kinds of attractive bric-a-brac and novelties artistically displayed in the windows, the places that you loiter in front of and gaze at admiringly, yet never enter, not even to price things. It is not because the goods are expensive or anything of the sort, but it seems only a window exhibition and ends there. I see other persons looking in intently as I do; but, like me, they pass on without entering."

"I suppose those places must have clientele proportionate to their display, but if they had one in proportion to the nonpurchasing window gazers that they attract they would cease to be little shops and would become emporiums."

"I would hate to see them disappear, for they afford pleasant and inexpensive entertainment."—Brooklyn Eagle.

There is certainly something of exquisite kindness and thoughtful benevolence in that rarest of gifts—fine breeding.—Bulwer.

Of Necessity.

"There is a lot of humor, real humor, to be found on battlefields," said General Nelson A. Miles at a dinner.

"I remember the case of a retreat which was really a rout."

"In this retreat the commanding general, as he galloped along like the wind, turned to an aid, who was urging his horse to the limit, and asked:

"Who are our rear guard?"

"The aid, without the slightest hesitation, replied:

"Those who have the worst horses, sir."—Popular Magazine.

Sole Mates.



She (an heiress)—I cannot marry you. I've had twenty better men than you at my feet.

He—Humph! Shoe salesman?

Something to Work For.

"My friend, have you an object in life?"

"Huh?"

"Have you anything to work for?"

"You bet I have. Got a wife and five children."—Washington Herald.

A Bad Debt.

"The world owes me a living," shouted the exultant theorist.

"Well," replied the serene citizen, "you're alive, aren't you?"—Washington Star.

Cured Her.

"Jones grumbles that his wife can't take a joke." "That's funny, seems to me." "How so?" "She took Jones."—Judge

The Method.

"I see they are now manufacturing asbestos shingles which will not burn," said the teacher. "Well, I don't know about their not burning," said the boy reflectively. "I guess it will depend on how they are used."—Yonkers Statesman.

Poor Kid.

Mother—The teacher complains you have not had a correct lesson for a month. Why is it?

Son—She always kisses me when I get them right.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

How Many Jugs?

"What did the people do on the ark to pass the time, mamma?"

"Why—why—oh, they fished, dear."

"But, mamma, they had only two worms."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Laid Under Oath.



Patron—Waiter, is this egg fresh?

Waiter—Yassah, yassah! Laid dis mawnin', sah.

Patron—Hum! Waiter, was the hen under oath when she cackled?

Not a Bit.

She—You know, Mr. Jones, I thought you were much older than you are.

He—Oh, no; not a bit, I assure you.

Things Farmers Should Know

FARM PERCHERONS

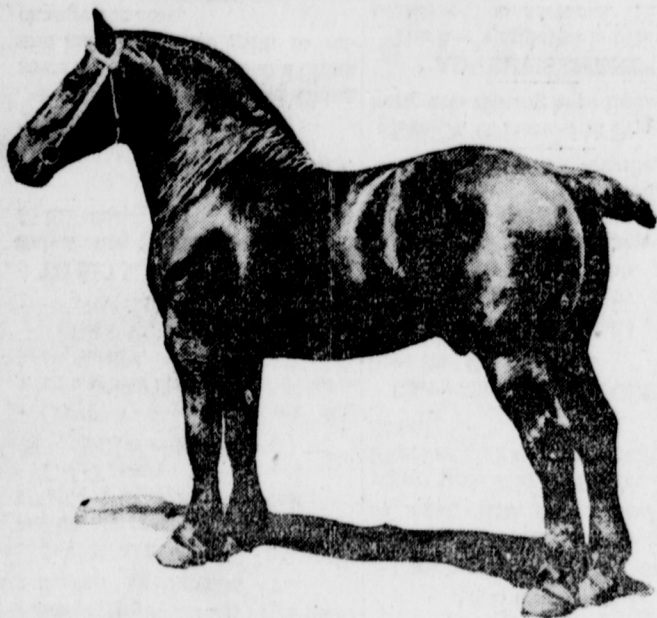
This Type of Horse Is Well Liked In America.

HIGH PRICES FOR STALLIONS.

Good Specimens Will Command at Least \$5,000 Each at Annual French Fair—Failure of American Mares to Produce Colts Is Under Investigation.

Statistics compiled by the Percheron Society of America show that 3,275 high bred Percheron horses were imported into this country in 1910. The Percheron blood is very valuable to farmers of the United States, and it is asserted that the Percheron is the only 2,000 pound horse that can trot like a roadster, which qualities make it desirable for farm purposes. It is also tractable, docile and easily broken.

Percheron Stallion



having exceptionally good feet for such a heavy type of horse.

These horses, which originated at La Perche, France, have become one of the foremost breeds of draft horses in the world and are being used with great success in all parts of the United States, particularly in the west, where the requirements are for large and powerful horses. Other countries are also extensive users of the Percheron, and in France the annual horse fair, at which the best stallions and mares are disposed of, attract breeders from all parts of the globe, says the New York Times.

The Americans do not, as a rule, buy the expensive prize winning stock, but seek the best for general breeding purposes, while the prize winners are usually shipped to the Argentine. The general price paid for the offerings at the Paris horse sale by the American buyer is \$5,000, and he invariably makes his selections before the judging is done, buying the horses for breeding purposes rather than for their ability in the show ring. A good type of Percheron before the judging will bring about \$5,000, but if successful in winning a prize could not be bought for less than \$7,000.

Every year this fair is attended by a number of American dealers of the west who import the stallions and mares for the breeding of the Percheron in America. This is due to the fact that the United States does not possess sufficient good sires. Even with all its advantage in numbers and in close breeding it is not easy in France to obtain a surplus of stallions, as on an average not one-third of those produced are considered good enough for the stud, but are disposed of for general purposes. What are lacking in America are size and bone, this weakness being due to the multitude of weak sires.

The American farmer and breeder has not adhered to type. He breeds to the Percheron and then crosses back to the road horse, while in France the breeding is absolutely to type. The American importations from France are weakest in the fact that the stallions imported heavily outnumber the mares, and there is a great shortage of good mares in the country.

It is also stated of the American mares that they are not producing the number of foals which existed a few years ago and that only one mare in three produces a colt. Experiments are now being conducted with a large number of barren or semi-barren mares in the central states in an effort to ascertain the reason of the failure to produce. The theory is germ infection, and it is this failing to produce, added to the failure to breed from pure type, which stimulates and sustains the continued foreign importations.

The Bull and the Milk Yield.
Because bulls do not give milk many farmers act on the notion that they cannot impart milking qualities to their calves. This is a great mistake. The sire of a heifer has as much to do with her milking qualities as the dam. If his pedigree shows an unbroken series of dams which were great milkers, there is a practical certainty that his daughters from ordinary dams will be better milkers than their mothers. Farm and Fireside.

THE HUNDRED BUSHEL YIELD

There are three elements in crop production which can be controlled to a large extent by man—seed, soil fertility and cultivation. The sun and showers cannot be controlled, but nature usually does her part better than man.

There are approximately 3,500 hills of corn on an acre. If the corn is planted three and one-half feet each way. So two one-pound ears to the hill will make 100 bushels of corn to the acre. Just two moderate ears to the hill.

The first essential to the 100 bushel yield is good seed, seed that is in the habit of making big yields. Then be certain of the germinating power. Buy your seed on the cob unless you have full confidence in the party you are buying of.—Farm and Fireside.

"UPPER BERTHS" FOR HOGS.

Method of Housing Them That Has Been Found to Produce Good Results.

A number of the most prominent hog breeders of today are putting concrete into their piggeries. In the minds of many, however, concrete is objectionable as a flooring on account of its being cold and damp, especially during the winter months. Maple farm, in Cook county, Ill., has overcome this objection in a part of one of its houses by means of a novel plan—a plan which might be advantageously used by many breeders.

One end of the main piggery is used for finishing pigs preparatory to shipment and is divided into pens, each approximately ten feet square. On the south side of each pen is a raised wooden platform or upper berth, with an inclined walk leading up to it from the floor level. This upper berth is about three feet above the floor, is about four feet wide and is made of heavy plank. On the south and north sides, with the exception of where the runway comes up, are railings two feet high to prevent the pigs from being pushed through the windows or off the platform to the floor below.

The pigs soon learn the use of this upper berth and enjoy themselves immensely on it. Lying up there during the cold winter days, basking in the sunlight which pours through the south windows, they are comfort exemplified.—Country Gentleman.

Horse Notes.

For worms in colts try mixing exsiccated sulphate of iron, sublimed sulphur and powdered wormseed equally. Give a heaping tablespoonful every morning in a wheat bran mash for six days in succession.

"Lack of exercise, with high feeding, is the cause of 75 per cent of poor foal getters," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant in animal husbandry at the Kansas Agricultural college.

A good hoof ointment is composed of linseed oil, raw, one-fourth pound; crude petroleum, one-fourth pound; neatfoot oil, one-fourth pound; pine tar, one-fourth pound. Mix. Apply every night. Clean out hoof before applying.

Be careful about feeding horses inclined to heaves too much hay or hay that is dusty.

Good, Hard Cow Sense.

Don't become discouraged with your cows because you happen to read of some one who has made a record of 800 pounds of butter fat in a single year. If four of your cows are making that amount you are doing well under average farm conditions. The cow that produces less than 120 pounds of butter fat in a year is a "boarder" and should be made into "hamburger" for our city brothers. It is not good business to exchange \$50 worth of feed for \$40 worth of butter fat and throw in a lot of hard work for good measure.—Iowa Homestead.

Don't Give Ice Water.

It is much better to warm water for cows with a tank heater than it is to make the cow do this work.

HARVESTING BEANS.

This Is How a Massachusetts Man Brings In His Autumn Crop.

In Massachusetts beans are raised in large quantities. They put nitrogen into the soil before the land goes back to grass, and at \$2.25 and \$3 a bushel beans are a profitable crop despite the rather costly work of thrashing in a section where grain machinery is scarce.

Until lately we did not know how to harvest beans to the best advantage. Following the time honored method described in Uncle Sam's bulletin on this crop, we pulled the vines in September when they were judged to be ripe and stacked them round poles to cure. If the weather was dry during that process the results would be fairly good. If it happened to be wet or muggy, however, the beans gathered dampness and mildewed, and many were spotted. Under these conditions the crop is hard to pick over after thrashing, and the returns are lower. When beans are fairly clean we can sell a good many of them round home.

Instead of stacking the vines to cure we now let them stand in the field until they are "dead ripe." Last fall two inches of snow lay on the crop in the field before we had weather suitable to bring it in. It was not hurt a bit, however. When every sign of green leaves has disappeared we go into the field early some sunny October morning and pull beans as fast as possible, putting them in piles. As long as there is dew on the vines the ripe beans will not shell and can be handled quickly and roughly. About 10 o'clock in the morning the sun will usually have so dried them out that they begin to shell, and then we stop pulling. The piles are forked up into a tight wagon, hauled to the barn and thrashed. By the time the fall strikes them they are in first class thrashing condition and come out clean and white.—Country Gentleman.

Chicken Cholera.

For cholera or any other bowel trouble with which chickens are affected give Venetian red and landanum in the proportion of four tablespoonfuls of Venetian red and two teaspoonfuls of landanum to one and one-half gallons of water. I use a wooden fish bucket, which is set under a tree. Do not allow the chickens any other water to drink. If taken in time this is a sure cure. Burn all dead chickens and bad eggs.—Iowa Homestead.

Saving the Seeds.

Leave some of the biggest cucumbers for seed. When they are yellow split them open and scrape the inside out, seeds and all. Spread the pulp out on a tin and leave it until it dries out; then you can separate the seeds nicely. The same way with tomato seed.—Farm Journal.

Plow For Beets In The Fall.

Table beets prefer a good, friable soil that is well drained. Light soil produces early crops, although a clay loam will produce larger yields. Where possible plow the land in the fall. Beets are hardy and can be sown as early as the land can be worked.

The Surprising Outcome of The Leap Year Round Robin

By MARY MARSHALL

In large cities marriages among the so called higher classes are decreasing. A young man even of means has many things to deter him from matrimony and many things to induce him to remain single. Housekeeping in style is expensive, while there are magnificent clubhouses in which a bachelor may spend his leisure.

At a special gathering of young ladies the indisposition of eligible men to marry was under discussion. Miss Markham declared that it was the fault of the girls that they did not use the sex's privilege to snare the bachelors. "Now, there's Guy Harrison," she said. "He's entirely eligible in every respect. He's president, vice president and director of no end of companies, and everything he touches turns to money. He's thirty-five, well educated, refined and intellectual. Why hasn't some girl appropriated him? Men don't think of marrying, or if they do they consider it in the remote future till they are snared."

"Very well," said Miss Boyd, a spinster of thirty; "consider yourself appointed to snare Mr. Harrison."

"Thank you for the honor conferred upon me, but I am not inclined to do all the work myself. I will, however, join in a round robin with the others present with a view to accomplishing the purpose. Let us each write a leap year letter to Mr. Harrison proposing marriage. This will arrest his attention and force him either to choose one of us or appear unamiable."

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First Aid to the Melancholy

Well Qualified.

Willis—I suppose you think that baby of yours will become president some day.

Gillis—Maybe not president, but he will be in the race after the nomination, all right. He keeps the whole place in an uproar, uses indescribable language and can go without sleep for a week.—Brooklyn Life.

An Awful End.

"And you are going to have the hero and heroine of your story live happily forever after?"

"No, just the opposite."

"Just the opposite? How so?"

"I'm going to have them marry one another."—Houston Post.

Out of Luck.

Wife—And please remember, sir, I wasn't anxious to marry you. I refused you six times.

Husb—Yes, and then my luck gave out.

Quick Change.



Obese Party—I'd give anything to be as thin as you are.

Thin Friend—You can get that way for \$5 a week.

Obese Party—How, pray?

Thin Friend—Move your trunk over to my boarding house.

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"There is a lot of humor, real humor, to be found on battlefields," said General Nelson A. Miles at a dinner.

"I remember the case of a retreat which was really a rout."

"In this retreat the commanding general, as he galloped along like the wind, turned to an aid, who was urging his horse to the limit, and asked:

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"How so?" "She took Jones."—Judge

The Method.

"I see they are now manufacturing asbestos shingles which will not burn," said the teacher. "Well, I don't know about their not burning," said the boy reflectively. "I guess it will depend on how they are used."—Yonkers Statesman.

Poor Kid.

Mother—The teacher complains you have not had a correct lesson for a month. Why is it?

Son—She always kisses me when I get them right.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

How Many Jugs?

"What did the people do on the ark to pass the time, mamma?"

"Why—why—oh, they fished, dear."

"But, mamma, they had only two worms."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Laid Under Oath.



Patron—Waiter, is this egg fresh?

Waiter—Yassah, yassah! Laid dis mawnin', sah.

Patron—Hum! Waiter, was the hen under oath when she cackled?

Not a Bit.

She—You know, Mr. Jones, I thought you were much older than you are.

He—Oh, no; not a bit, I assure you.